Oxford Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. Cobb,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for payments in advance.

☞ Payment for all advertisements is held to be due from the date of the first insertion.

☞ V. B. PALMER, No. 8 Congress street, (over the Daily Advertiser Office) Boston, is our Agent for the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

To-day and To-morrow.

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
Give me the man who'll say,
That, when a good thing's to be done,
Let's do the deed to-day.
We may all command the present
If we act and never wait;
But repentance is the phantom
Of the past that comes too late.

Don't tell me of to-morrow,
There's much to do to-day,
That can never be accomplished
If we throw the hours away,
Every moment has its duty—
Who the future can foretell?
Then, why put off till to-morrow,
What to-day can do as well?

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
If we look upon the past,
How much that we have left to do
We cannot do at last.
To-day—it is the only time
For all on this frail earth;
It takes an age to form a life,
A moment gives it birth.

The Printer's Hour of Peace.

Know ye the printer's hour of peace?
Know ye an hour more fraught with joy
Than ever felt the maid of Greece,
When kiss'd by Venus' am'rous boy?

'Tis not when round the many case,
His nimble fingers kiss the types;
Nor is it when, with hospitable face,
The sturdy devil's tale he gripes.

'Tis not when rows of cheerful note
His columns all with manna fill;
'Tis not when brother-printers quote
The effusions of his stump-worn quill.

'Tis not when in Miss Fanny's praise
Long advertisements meet his eye,
And seem to whisper as they pass,
"We'll grace your columns by-and-by."

No, no, for—no—the printer's hour,
His hour of real unmix'd pleasure,
Is not when by some magic power
His list of patrons daily grows.

But, oh! 'tis when the weather's clear,
Or clad in rain, or hail, or vapor,
He hears in accents soft and dear—
"I've come to PAY you for the PAPER!"

THE STORY TELLER.

[From the Common School Journal.]

TRUE KNOWLEDGE NOT ANTAGONISTIC TO LABOR AND HAPPINESS.

'How I envy those poor Irish girls' said Lucy Shannon to her father. 'I wish I was one of them, and then I should not be so wretched!'

Lucy was the daughter of a gentleman who had lost his property through the mismanagement of others in whom he confided. In his prosperity he afforded his daughters the best means of obtaining a useful education, and few young ladies were so accomplished and at the same time so capable.

When the blow first fell upon him, they braced themselves to bear it, and not fully realizing the deprivations to which they were to be subjected, they were resigned and even cheerful.—Mr. Shannon, who had passed the meridian of life, but who still retained a good portion of activity, did not dispond, because he felt sure that, as there had been no loss of integrity with loss of property, those who had been his companions in prosperity would be ready, and even anxious to furnish him with the means to commence business again in a safe and limited way, and in the success of economy and untiring industry, he had the fullest confidence.

His expectations, however, were fallacious.—One rich man, to whom he applied for a small loan, refused because the bankrupt could give no security but his character for probity and general intelligence. A clergyman, who was immensely rich, exercised on the ground that he had placed all his secular concerns in the hands of a banker, to whom, however, he did not refer the applicant. A third, who had been his physician, and who was very wealthy, regretted that he had just engaged in erecting a block of buildings, that required all he had and more too, and he himself was obliged to borrow. The fourth thought that friends should never have any pecuniary concerns with each other, for it always destroyed friendship.

Discouraged by the result of these applications, Mr. Shannon determined to starve rather than to ask assistance. His daughters seeing his distress, and knowing that the day of need could not be very distant, determined to make an effort to turn their talents to advantage. The first attempt was to obtain something by writing for the magazines. The eldest wrote a tale for a Sunday School establishment, and left it to be examined as a specimen of a series that was to follow. The second daughter wrote a poem, and presented it for publication to the editor of a popular magazine. The third hired a neat room, and proposed to teach school. The fourth hoped to find employment in painting maps or engravings, and the fifth intended to ply the needle in company with her mother, who, though in feeble health was determined not to be a spectator only of the industry around her.

For a few days the hope of employment encouraged the family, but sadness came over them when they were obliged to leave their comfortable and spacious dwelling and retire to a small house, where they must be subjected to much inconvenience. Their furniture was sold at auction by the assignees, and the portion exempted from sale by the law was not sufficient to furnish even the mean tenement they were obliged to occupy.

In a few days the means of purchasing the daily bread for the family beginning to fail, the eldest daughter went to the agent of the Sunday School association, and was told that her story was well written, but not sufficiently doctrinal. She then carried it to a weekly paper, and after waiting two months to have it read, she was informed that it was approved, but the proprietor had concluded not to pay for any tales, because he could get as many as he wanted free of expense—not so well written to be sure, but good enough for common readers.

The second daughter, after delivering her poem at the magazine office, and waiting a month or two, was informed that it had been mislaid and probable lost. The teacher sat, day after day, expecting applications, but although she sold a valuable gold ring to pay for the printing and distributing of an advertising circular, no pupils applied. The weather, in the mean time, became cold, and having no means to purchase a stove and fuel, she took a severe cold and being seriously sick, she required all the care of her mother during the day, and of her sisters by turns, at night. No employment could be obtained by painting by the fourth daughter for many weeks: and at last a considerable job was engaged at a low price. As the hope of the family seemed to rest upon this, the sisters all took hold, and the work was done promptly and very well. The employer was satisfied, but did not pay them, and, because they called too soon, he thought, for payment he concluded not to employ such troublesome persons any more.—Not finding employment from others, the youngest parted with some valuable books at a sacrifice, and purchased some cloth, which she made up, in the hope of finding a purchaser for ready-made articles, but she was obliged to sell the articles at less than the cost of the materials, to get some medicine for her sick and suffering sister.

Unable to get a small loan from any of his former friends, to recommence business, Mr. Shannon endeavored to obtain employment as a book-keeper or clerk; but his friends could not bear to employ one who, perhaps, had employed them in other times, and strangers would prefer a younger man. It was on his return home after a vain application for a subordinate situation in a bank, that Lucy attired the mortification with which this tale commences. 'If I had never known what it is to be well off, I should now be contented,' said she, 'and if I were ignorant a thousand avenues to pain would be closed.—Ah! I wish it, that I was dead.'

'I could bear the loss of property without a sigh,' said the father, 'but when I see that I have so unhappy, I am distressed; but I am unwilling to believe that education really and necessarily increases our misery and inability to obtain the means of a comfortable subsistence.'

'If we were ignorant drudges, we could find full employment,' said the youngest daughter; 'there is a demand for servants, but we must starve.'

'Why may we not become servants, then,' said the second daughter; surely it will do no harm to carry a little science into the kitchen.'

'You have not the necessary strength,' said the mother; 'and it is best to one that any body will employ you.'

'I am determined to try it,' said Anna, 'for if I can get a situation, I shall be able to make Lizza more comfortable, at least. Lizzy dear don't cry so; it will not hurt me in my estimation to become a domestic, and I have grown too desperate to care what others may think of it.'

Anna's resolution seemed to put courage into her sisters; and after discussion the four determined, the next day to make the experiment of going out to service. Mr. Shannon opposed the plan until he found it unless to do so. And he was obliged to consent to have his family scattered for a season, in the hope of a future reunion.

'I shall apply directly to our minister's wife,' said Lucy, 'for I know she wants an American girl.' 'She will know you, my dear,' said Mrs. Shannon. 'I trust she will,' said Lucy. 'I shall go to a hotel, if I can,' said Anna, for there they give higher wages than private families pay.'—'You will be too much exposed there; I pray you not to risk such exposure,' said the mother.—'Never fear for me, mother,' said Anna, 'I shall think of your when I am in danger, and then I shall surely wear a charm against mischief. 'I,' said Josephine, the second daughter, 'I will turn nursery maid, and take care of somebody's children, but I should be afraid to teach them anything, lest they should become as helpless as we are.' 'I will take anything I can get, if it is not a school,' said Jane, the fourth daughter, 'for it is not best for servants to be too particular.'

After arranging there plans, and concluding to call at home the next evening, the sisters kissed the feeble Lizzy, and retired in better spirits than usual, to their small and ill-ventilated rooms. Early the next forenoon, the sisters, plainly dressed, set out on their mission. 'God bless you, my children,' said the distressed father, at the door. He followed them with his eyes until a turn in the street concealed, and then gave free course to his tears.

The excitement thus produced by the departure of her children would have overcome the mother, whose frame was naturally feeble, had not the same cause increased the illness of Lizzy and obliged the parent to forget herself in her anxiety for her afflicted and suffering child.—Left in some degree alone, the full weight of his distress came upon the affectionate father.—At first he was disposed to lay violent hands on himself, not, indeed, because he was unwilling to labor, or to submit to any humiliation for the sake of his family, but because he seemed to be in their way, and perhaps if, by his removal, he made them more completely hapless, the hearts of the most worldly would be touched, and some relief obtained.

'Can it be,' thought he, 'that a good education unfits us to obtain a livelihood, or has a mistake been committed, so that while the intellect has been neglected? His excellent wife, he knew, had instructed the children in all the essentials of good housewifery; but they were calculated to preside over a household, than to do the menial labor to which the domestics must submit. At this dark moment the voice of Lizzy reached his ear from the next room. The poor sick child had undertaken to comfort her mother, and was just calling to her recollection the word of the Saviour, when to encourage his followers to unwavering trust in Providence, he assured them that the little sparrow fell not unobserved, and the meanest human being was of more value than many sparrows.

The current of thought in the mind of the unhappy father was averted from the fatal channel into which it seemed inclined to run; and resolving not to be outdone by his children, he hastily rose and went forth, determined to find something to do, however degrading it might appear to the world.

The absence of Mr. Shannon, [illegible] for they had none, but at the dinner hour filled his affectionate wife with apprehension; for she knew his strength of feeling, and had feared much from the deep gloom which was settling over his mind. Her anxiety, however, was relieved, when he returned, soon after dark, apparently more cheerful than when he left her in the morning. He had hardly kissed Lizzy and removed his outer coat, when Lucy entered, and it was not many minutes before all the other children were seated around Lizzy's bed, evidently more delighted than if they had not been separated. Each was telling the other of the adventures of the day, when Lizzy suggested that each child relate aloud what had happened, and that she could hear them all, and once telling would suffice.

'Come, Lucy, said Mr. Shannon, 'let us hear your story first, for you are the oldest. What success had you at the parsons?'

'I rang the bell and was admitted, as usual,' said Lucy. 'When Mrs. Parnel appeared, I asked her if it was true that she wanted to hire a domestic. She answered affirmatively, and I asked what would be expected. 'Everything,' said she, 'but washing; I have a girl to do that, but she can do nothing else well.' 'What wages do you propose to give, madam?' 'I would give two dollars for a good American girl.' she said, 'but why do you ask the question? Do you know of any good girl?' 'I do,' said I, 'and I am authorized to engage a place for one.' 'Who is she?' 'The daughter of a gentleman who has been suddenly reduced to poverty.'—'Daughters of gentlemen make poor servants,' said she, 'but if you know her, and will answer for her character, I will try her, for I have become desperate.' 'I think so well of her,' said I, 'that rather than she should have the place, I will do her work for a few days, till she can come and take the place.' 'Do you mean what you say?' said Mrs. Parnel. 'I do,' said I, 'I should like a little exercise.' 'I should take it as a great favor,' said she, 'though I should be afraid to impose such duties upon yourself.' I took off my things without further ceremony, went over the house with Mrs. P., and soon found myself at work. Every room was in confusion, for you know Mrs. P. is no housewife; but with the aid of the other girl, I wrought such a change before sunset, that when I was prepared to come home, Mr. P. said, 'O, if I could get a girl who knew how to work as you do—one that had some system in her labor, I would give her any wages.' I told her if she liked my work I should have no objection to living with her, for I must earn a living in some way. So the amount of it is, that I have engaged to return at two dollars a week, with the privilege of sitting in the parlor when I prefer to do so. Thus you see, father, our rent is provided for.' 'Did Mr. P. treat you kindly?' asked Mr. Shannon. 'Quite so,' said Lucy; and just before I left an occurrence took place which brought me at once into favor, and seems to prove that a decent education, after all, is of no disadvantage to a servant. Mr. Parnel is to deliver a lecture before the lyceum this evening, and desiring to know the true reading of some lines that he wished to quote, he came to ask his wife if she recollected them. She did not, and I very humbly suggested where they might be found in Spenser. He brought the volume and I soon found it for him. He then invited me into his study, and told me to use his library as if it were my own. So you see, father, if he had no heart for your wants, he had a head which may be made subservient to mine. But Josephine now let us hear how you succeeded.'

'I went with Jane to the Intelligence Office, said Josephine, and we could hardly make the keeper believe that we wanted places and not domestics. When he was satisfied that we were in earnest he gave us chairs, and treated us more civily than he had a dozen others who were waiting for places, and sitting in a row on a long bench. Presently a lady came in, and after a few words with the keeper, I was called and introduced to her as a young woman wanting a place. 'Where did you live last?' said she, in quite a business way. 'At home, madam,' said I. 'At home! Have you never lived out?'—'No madam.' 'So much the better, you are not so full of mischief, then. What work do you expect to do? Can you cook? Can you wash and iron?' 'I know how to perform all these operations, said I but I shall need some practice before I shall become expert.' 'Expert,' said she, 'expert, where did you get that word?—What education have you had?' 'A good one, madam, I trust.' 'Then what are you going to live out for? Learned servants are apt to be good for nothing; the dictionary and wash-tub assort like oil and water, it is said.' 'They shall not antagonize,' said I, 'if you will try me.'—'What wages do you expect?' 'What I may deserve,' said I humbly. 'I hope to make myself so useful as to deserve the highest wages, but I am willing for you to try me at the lowest.' 'In short she agreed to try me a week at a dollar and I went home with her. She proved to be the wife of a master-builder, who, when I entered was making out a long account at a desk in one corner of the room. 'Wife,' said he, as we entered 'I have wasted two days upon this account, and cannot reconcile it. I would give half I am worth to know a little of book-keeping. I am satisfied that there is an error of at least fifty dollars against me but I cannot see where it is. I wish that girl was a clerk instead of a cook.'

'Perhaps, sir,' said I, 'I can be of service to you in both capacities. May I look at the account?' 'Look at it? yes,' said he, 'and if you find where the error is, I'll give you a five dollar bill and a new gown into the bargain.' The items of the account were numerous, for it related to building operations of some magnitude. I examined the debit and credit, but all seemed fair except certain balances, and a few questions soon satisfied me that one credit had been repeated in them. The error was soon made evident, and the man to my surprise, took out the reward and insisted upon my receiving it. He then questioned me about my education, and finally agreed to employ me to keep his accounts. Another girl is to be hired to do the cooking and I am to be paid $2 a week for being book-keeper and maid of all the easy work. So that book-keeping which I thought useless at school is to be the making of me, for aught I see. But here mother is the five dollar bill, the voucher of my account. Now, Jane, tell us your story.'

'I was waiting for a call,' said Jane, 'some time after Josephine left, for though several ladies came, and several girls kept in waiting went away with them, the keeper did not call me.—At last, when a well dressed lady came, he beckoned to me and introduced me in terms which were very kind and which indicate, as I thought, some acquaintance with our family. The lady was in want of some sort of a governess for her children, and he recommended me because I had been so well educated and so well brought up myself, that I knew how to manage children.' 'You must give her good wages,' said he, 'and if she disappoint you, I will be accountable.' 'You hear what he says, miss? Do you understand him?' 'I know not to what amiability he speaks,' said I, 'but I hope he does not overrate my intentions, if he does my ability.' 'I have no pecuniary acquaintance with the young lady,' said the keeper, 'but my little daughter, who was here just now, told me that she was her Sunday School teacher, and she loved her dearly. The young lady's manners, as well as those of her sister, who has just gone out, taught me the rest.' 'The amount of it is I am engaged as governess to two children, and a sort of companion to the mother, who is a widow. The terms are to be two dollars a week—but when she discovered that I could play and sing well enough to teach such children, she voluntarily offered to give me extra pay for this accomplishment. I shall in this way be able to keep alive what little knowledge I have, and was likely to lose when we had to part with our piano. O, dear, what a lucky thing it is that I used to be a monitor sometimes at school!'

'Come, Anna,' said Mrs. Shannon, 'it is your turn now.' 'I went directly to the great hotel,' said Anna, 'and saw the landlord. When I asked him if he had occasion for another domestic, he said, no,—but he wanted a wife or a house-keeper to look after his domestics.' 'I have tried several house-keepers,' said he, 'but they have all failed and I am desperate. Have you ever kept house?' 'Never.' 'What sort of situation do you expect, then?' 'I care not,' said I 'if it be one that I can fill honorably.'—'Who are you?' 'The daughter of a gentleman who has been unfortunate, but has been faithful to his children, if not successful in business.' 'Could you head the table at the Ladies Ordinary, do you think?' 'I have been accustomed to good society, and I have a mother capable of advising and directing me in all difficult matters.' 'I want a lady,' said he, 'of good manners and good education; one capable of directing servants, and old enough to command respect. You seem to have all the qualifications but age; how will you acquire that?' 'It will come in time without much effort on my part.' 'How old are you?' said he. 'How old do you wish me to be?' 'Twenty-five at least.' 'I will try to be twenty-five then. I shall soon be that, if I am pleasantly employed.' 'Come,' said he, laughingly, 'the bell will ring for dinner in a few minutes, and you may go with me and inspect the tables, and, if you please, you may give us a taste of your quality at the head of them.' I followed him to the dining hall, and by good luck, suggested some improvement in the arrangement of the dishes. The landlord then led me to the house-keeper's seat at the table, where, you may be assured, I presided with becoming grace, for I am duly installed in office, at a salary of three hundred dollars for the first year.'

'Providence has certainly been kind to us,' said Mr. Shannon. 'The dark night has brought out bright stars, and mine is not the least brilliant among them. When I left the house this forenoon I was a desperate man, goaded by despair by the destitution of my family, and indignant at the indifference with which the world look on. I determined to imitate your example, my girls, and engage in any employment that offered, however mean. As I passed a fruit store, a thought struck me which I immediately reduced to action. I entered, and told the fruiterer that I wished to try an experiment, and if he would trust me with a basket of oranges, I would sell them for him. My respectable appearance probably led him to think I was about to engage in some frolic, and he filled quite a large basket for me. Promising to return in two hours, I took it on my arm, and proceeded directly to the counting room of a merchant and bank director, who had refused the day before to assist me. He was in conversation with two other merchants with whom I had once been on equal and intimate terms. 'Will you buy some of my oranges, gentlemen?' said I 'they are so sweet and cheap.' 'What do you mean, Mr. Shannon,' said one of the gentlemen: 'you have not turned pedlar have you?' 'Having found it impossible to get any higher employment,' said I, 'I have been reduced to this. Is it not an honest calling?' 'Are you in earnest?' said another of the gentlemen. 'I never was more so,' said I; 'you will hear me witness, that I have tried in vain to get employment. But I must not spend my time in talking—will you buy, gentlemen, or not? for I must be moving.'

'What will you take for your load?' said the gentleman who had not before spoken. 'It is worth two dollars, said I, at retail, but you may have the whole lot at a dollar and three quarters.' 'I will take it,' said he, 'but as I have no change, I must trouble you with my check for the amount.' He filled a check, and said, 'there Coombs and Miller you must buy a basket too here's a blank check for each of you.'

'They did as he proposed, and he folded up the three and gave them to me. The basket was emptied on the spot, and I set off to fill it again for each of the others. On my way to the fruit dealer, I called at the bank with the checks, and the teller counted me out three thousand dollars! I told him he had made a mistake.—He looked at the checks and declaring that each was good for a thousand dollars, he turned away to wait upon another customer. I saw through the matter at once. A motive, which I do not care to analyze, had induced the three princely merchants to furnish me with the means which one of us previously refused. I intend only to shame him, but he had fairly out-maneuvered me, and after calling at the fruiter's, paying for the basket and ordering two others to be sent as directed. I came home undecided what course to pursue. What shall I do my children—let me have your advice.

'I would return every cent of it,' said Lucy, 'and show my independence.' 'So would I,' said Anna, 'and starve before I'd take it.'—'They only gave it from pride,' said Josephine, 'not stooped so low that it mortified them.'—'Perhaps they expect to be repaid,' said Jane. 'Don't you think so Lizzy?' 'Yes,' said the sick child, 'I think they are sorry that father has been refused. When one repents, he has a right to expect forgiveness. I would use the money, father and repay it if I was ever able, to them or to some suffering fellow creature.'—'That is my view of the matter,' said Mrs. Shannon. 'And mine, too,' said Mr. Shannon. 'The similarity of the checks proves that it was not a mistake. It was evidently a purchase, a payment, not a loan. If I take the money, I make three friends, refuse it, I lose three, I have no right to attribute a good act to a bad motive. I shall at once acknowledge the favor with gratitude. And, girls, you may all go and get released from your places.' 'I should prefer,' said Anna, 'to keep my place a little while, at least, to see what I can do.' 'And I too,' said Lucy, 'engaged for a trial week.' 'Father,' said Jane, 'why can you not keep the whole matter a secret, and let us see what it is to earn our own living?' 'What was hard necessity will be a good frolic now,' said Josephine, 'and I propose that we shall all keep our places, and come every other Sabbath, for this I believe is a servant's privilege, to tell our experience.' This plan was agreed on, and continued until all were satisfied that knowledge unfits for labor only when it is united with pride or affectation, and that it is unfavorable to happiness only when it is perverted or worthless.

LAWYER AND WITNESS.—There is a noted criminal lawyer,—and by this term we mean a lawyer in a criminal court,—we remember, who in almost every case which comes under his charge, puts the following question to witnesses at the close of his cross-examination.

'Hem! Witness,—*were you ever in the State Prison.*

Of course the almost invariable reply amidst the astonishment of the embarrassed witness, is: 'No, sir.'

'You can step down,' continues the lawyer, without a syllable in explanation, and the jurymen stare at the witness, as he moves away, while the counsel pauses, and utters an expressive '*ahem*' as much as so say, 'Gentlemen of the jury, you can judge of *this* fellow's character for veracity; I say nothing,—I don't,—I could'nt prove it readily you may believe as much as you like!'

Occasionally, however, the learned counselor alluded to meets with his match. Not long ago he ran foul of a 'knotty customer' whom he sifted thoroughly to the end of his customary chapter, and to whom he put his final stereotype question, 'Ahem! were you ever in the State Prison?' when to the attorney's evident surprise, the witness replied in a subdued tone;

'Yes, sir!'

'Ah! I thought so,' continued the counsel, 'I thought so. Gentlemen, you will please give your attention to the witness. You have been in the State Prison, then?'

'Yes, sir,' continued the other meekly.

'And how long since?'

'About two years ago, sir.'

'Two years ago, gentlemen,—you will please bear in mind,—this witness, now by his voluntary confession, admits he was in the State Prison.'

'Yes, sir.'

'His memory, as I have already taken pains to impress upon your minds, gentlemen, is most extr'onnery; and you can place as much confidence as you think proper in a man's testimony who has been an inmate of the State Prison.'

'How long were you there witness.'

'About an hour sir.'

'Eh? A-*hem!* How long?

'I was there sir, about an hour, *on a visit*, of curiosity to examine the prison, and I very well remember seeing *you* there, at the time, and *took you to be a convict!*'

'A-hem,—*you can step down*, sir!' said the discomfitted attorney, and though the above uncourteous reply might almost have been construed into a contempt of Court, yet in this case, a smile pervaded the faces of the Judge and Jury, and the witness 'respectfully retired!'

A GOOD ONE.—An ebony urchin was employed to cleanse the chimney of a building in New York, and having acceeded to the "height of his ambition," proceeded to descend again, but unfortunately mistaking the flue which had been the field of his labors, he found himself on landing in the private apartment of a limb of the law, whose disposition to study was of course knocked into a cocked hat. It would be impossible to describe the situation of the parties.—Ebony, fearful lest his abrupt entrance should be punished, stood rivited to the spot. The lawyer, struck dumb, started from his seat; upon his ghastly phiz, gaunt horror in awful characters had chalked his name. He meditated flight evidently, but he spoke not. Ebony soon found a tongue, and in accents which only increased the lawyer's terrors, cried out, "My father's coming soon." This was sufficient. The lawyer evidently considered him a child of Old Nick, and the presence of one member of the family was sufficient to unnerve stoutest heart, he therefore with one bound cleared the door, and left ebony to get over his fright and find his way back at his leisure.

A HIT.—Two cardinals objected to Raphael the great master of the pencil, that in one of the pieces he had put too much red in the countenances of St. Peter and St. Paul.

"Be not astonished at that, my lords: I have painted them as they are in heaven, blushing with shame, at seeing the church so badly governed."

A sentimental youth, having seen a young lady at home, bending over something in her lap, and weeping bitterly, took the first opportunity of questioning her as to the cause of her sorrow, and was perfectly awe-struck on being informed that she was only peeling onions.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 26, 1849.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, will be held in the city of PORTLAND, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of JUNE next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The basis of representation is fixed as follows:—All towns and plantations are entitled to send one delegate each; towns having more than 1000 and not exceeding 3000 inhabitants, are each entitled to two delegates; towns and cities having 3000 and not over 4500, three delegates each, and so on in the same proportion, one delegate for every 1500 inhabitants, according to the last census.

It is not expected that any person will take a seat in the convention without credentials, or that any individual elected a member will transfer to another his right to act unless so authorized by a vote of the meeting which elected him.

H. STRICKLAND,
JOHN ROLLINS,
SETH BAILY,
A. B. CASWELL,
JOHN BURNHAM,
ALFRED REDINGTON,
ARNOLD BLANEY,
E. L. OSGOOD,
A. B. CHASE,
E. P. NORTON,
J. G. DICKERSON,
T. J. D. FULLER,
BENJAMIN J. HERRICK.
Democratic State Committee.

May 26, 1849.

Oxford County Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and of the Towns and Plantations composing Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be holden at the Court House in Paris, on *Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and other County Officers to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate each; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and under four hundred, four; over four hundred, five Delegates each.

Per order of the County Committee.

June 16, 1849.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

We have to announce to our readers the melancholy intelligence of the death of Ex President Polk. He died at Nashville on the 17th inst., at 40 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He was sensible to the last, and the calmness and serenity of mind that were evinced during his dying moments, gave evidence of a heart at peace with God and man. It is sad, indeed, to chronicle the death, so sudden, of this great man, who has just guided the country through a period of four years, marked by the most important political events. The wand of forgetfulness has not touched his noble acts. They are fresh in the memory of the American people, and history will preserve them for all coming time.—His memory will live in the hearts of millions of his countrymen while these hearts beat. He was "an honest man—the noblest work of God." "Peace to his ashes."

We copy from the Argus the following brief sketch of the life of Ex-President Polk:—

Mr. POLK'S career has been peculiarly fortunate. His progress has been steadily onward and upward;—a member of the Tennessee Legislature, then Speaker of the Congressional House of Representatives, then Governor, and finally President.

No administration since the days of Washington—unless perhaps we except that of Jackson—will be more marked in the history of the country, than the last. From its opening to its close, it has been pregnant with great movements, bold measures, and wonderful results. Let us take a bird's-eye view of the salient points of those four years.

The OREGON BOUNDARY was settled amicably and honorably, whereby we were saved from a long bloody war.

The whole REVENUE SYSTEM was changed in its entire features, amid the general clamor of the federal party, and the timidity of some of our own. The most fearful consequences were predicted. There was to be universal bankruptcy. What is the result? So signally triumphant, that the same federal party have not dared, now they are in the ascendancy, to call for its repeal.

The INDEPENDENT TREASURY is another measure of bold conception, but bolder execution. With all the foul epithets applied to it, who has the courage to stand up before the people and denounce it? Not one. Here and there, a sneer is thrown out—and that is all. Merchants, bankers, politicians—of whatever party—are forced to concede its advantages—that "*sinking clause*," the specie clause, included.

But the most brilliant, successful and important of all the acts of Mr. Polk's administration, was the conduct and results of the Mexican controversy. Every step is marked with profound sagacity, from the incipient diplomacy, while our army was at Corpus Christi, to the final close, by the interchange of treaties. By that war we gained our just rights at home, won, imperishable glory to our arms throughout the world, and added territory to our possessions richer than half the world beside.

But why recapitulate? The past is fresh in the popular memory, and will remain fresh forever. Of the States added to the Union, and of the important commercial treaties executed with nearly all the civilized nations of the earth during the past four years, we have said nothing.—History will tell of them, and will be forced to record the fact, that no administration ever entered upon power with less noise, and none ever retired with more *eclat*.

"A GREAT MAN HAS FALLEN!" The country does not merely lose a statesman, but society loses a member. The purity of James K. Polk's life was a "burning and shining light"—a luminous example to the nation. Of devout tendencies, he abhorred vulgarity, profanity, intemperance or irreligion. He honored all that was good, and was always ready publicly to manifest that high and honorable sentiment. He never thought it a mark of greatness or of true independence to scoff at virtue, but rather the evidence of personal depravity in the scoffer.—The presidential example must be for good or evil throughout the nation. Mr. Polk's career has been a living voice—a glorious sermon.

Of Mr. Polk's personal ability, we need only say, "his works praise him." He was a man of thorough and accomplished education, of a high order of eloquence, and of comprehensive thought. His messages, as intellectual efforts, are among the models of the age. They are compact, logical, and often massive. His bitterest opponents have been compelled to admit this.

But JAMES K. POLK IS DEAD! And in that death we find another of the solemn lessons that daily reach our eyes, and should touch and melt our hearts. The highest honors are no safeguard. Death—that universal democratic leveller—recognizes no distinction of ranks. He swings a broad swathe with his fatal scythe, and mingles Princes, Presidents, and People, the rich and the ragged together. All earthly glory ends with the grave. Far better is that which reaches beyond!

Mr. Polk was born Nov. 2, 1795, and died at the age of 54. No other President has died short of 68.

All public business was suspended in Washington on Wednesday; by order of the President, as a testimony to the memory of the deceased, and the following general order was issued:—

"The President, with deep regret, announces to the American people the death of James K. Polk, late President of the United States, which occurred at Nashville on the 15th instant.

A nation is suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of one, the recollection of whose long services in its councils will be forever preserved on the tablets of history.

As a mark respect to the memory of a citizen who has been distinguished by the highest honors which his country could bestow, it is ordered that the executive mansion and the several departments at Washington be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during to-morrow.

It is further ordered that the war and navy departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid, on this occasion, to the illustrious dead.

Washington, June 17, 1849. Z. TAYLOR."

The secretaries of war, navy and treasury, in accordance with this general order, issued the necessary commands:—

"On the day succeeding the arrival of this general order' at each military post, the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M., and the order read to them; after which, all labors for the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at *half mast*. At dawn of day, 13 guns will be fired; and afterwards, at intervals of, 30 minutes between the rising and setting sun, a single gun: and at the close of the day, a national salute of 30 guns. The officers of the army will wear crape on their left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months."

"Appropriate honors will be paid to his memory at each of the navy yards and naval stations, and on board all the public vessels in commission by firing thirty minute guns, beginning at 12 o'clock M. on the day after this communication is received, by carrying their flags half-mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for six months."

"The officers of the revenue marine will wear the customary badges of mourning for the period of six months. At dawn of day thirteen minutes between the rising and setting sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a salute of thirty minute guns will be fired on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order, by each vessel in commission, and the colors hoisted at half-mast."

TAYLOR'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A letter is published which Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, addressed on the 10th April to the Baron Von Reenne, the German Minister in Washington. He says that coming into office the President obtained proof that the steamer United States was fitting out in New York to take part in the contest between Germany and Denmark. The Danish minister protested against it, and received satisfactory assurances from our government. But still the President, anxious to cultivate good will with the German government, advises Baron Reenne that when he will communicate his opinion assurance that the steamer is not to be employed against any power with which the United States are now at peace, she may quit New York as the property of the German government without interruption. The letter concludes with the assurance that the President will be studious to promote the accomplishment of the great objects which the German people have in view, "so far as may consist with his public duty."

Among the various revolutionary movements which occurred last year in Europe, the change which was attempted in the political condition of Germany was hailed as a democratic movement, whose result must certainly be a larger participation by the people in the government than they had ever before enjoyed. It was of no consequence whether the form first established was monarchical or republican. The first arrangements in the nature of things would be only temporary. The fact that the body of the people were thereafter to have a voice in the direction of affairs was sufficient to encourage the hope that subsequent changes would only be of a more democratic character. Under these circumstances, while the sympathies of the country were in the first place strongly enlisted in behalf of the French, they did not by any means stop there; but were expressed in equally strong terms for the democratic movement in Germany. The administration then in power in this country was democratic not only in name, but in reality, and proved itself so by its ardent sympathies in all these political movements, which it expressed in a generous and becoming manner. The diplomatic intercourse at once established between the new German government and this country, was of the most friendly character. The first fruits of it were a permission from our government to several of our superior naval officers to render valuable assistance in the organization of the navy which the new power wished to establish. Encouraged by these friendly manifestations, that power, in making its first purchase of ships, paid us the compliment to select one of our merchant steamships as a vessel of war, which, with the permission of our government, was received at the Brooklyn navy-yard, and all the necessary changes made upon it, under the supervision of our own naval contractors.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in the country respecting the past administration, no one with a due regard to his own reputation would venture to deny to Mr. Buchanan a profound knowledge of the duties of his station as Secretary of State. He has always been esteemed by all parties as an accomplished statesman, thoroughly versed in the principles of international law, and both from his temperament his political training and enlarged experience, as eminently safe and prudent in the conduct of public affairs. It was with his consent that these different arrangements were made. It may be presumed that if any valid objections subsisted or could be offered by any party to them as infringing the proper neutrality of this country, he would never have consented to them at all. Those objections would have been offered by the ambassadors of other powers, then at variance with the new German government, or whose policy was opposed to the proposed changes in the constitution of the empire. Neither Denmark, Austria, nor Russia, however, offered any protest: and the purchase of the steamship United States was completed, and she was received at our navy-yard, Brooklyn, to have the necessary alterations made.

Mr. Clayton, however, with the quick sagacity of a neophyte statesman, has discovered a most dangerous "mare's nest" in these arrangements, and interposes his official veto upon their consummation. He is "*astonished*" at the transaction, as he expressed it in his letter to the German minister.

One of two things is certain from this proceeding of his. Either the present administration does not share in the generous sympathy of this country with the democratic movements in Europe, and will do all in their power to repress every manifestation of it, taking sides with the despotic governments which seek to counteract them, or else Mr. Clayton in endeavoring to build up a reputation for himself by attempting to destroy Mr. Buchanan's fair the unavoidable implication is, that Mr. Clayton thinks Mr. Buchanan overstepped his constitutional powers in rendering this assistance, or permitting it to be rendered in this exigency, to the new German government. In this case, the protest of Mr. Clayton is an act of supererogation; for it appears that he has done it of his own motion, without being impelled thereto by any interference of the other powers more immediately interested.

Would it be ungenerous or uncandid to conclude also, from such a step, that Mr. Clayton has no sympathy himself with the great democratic movements of the age? Tied down by the traditions of his party to an anti-popular, restrictive policy, and looking with profound distrust, as he must necessarily do, upon the political enfranchisement of the masses, it would be very natural for him to avail himself of every opportunity to show the spirit which he has done in this case. Another and a more painful consideration is that Mr. Clayton, as Secretary of State, must be looked upon as the exponent of the policy of the administration, and that accordingly the administration occupies on this question entirely different ground from the last.

This administration has sympathies only for strong despotic, established governments; the last, for the principles of republicanism seeking to overthrow them. This administration, if it takes any steps, will take steps in harmony with the reactionary movements on the part of despotic governments to repress the spread of republicanism, the last, in kind and generous language, expressed its interest in the popular insurrections against despotisms, and offered its best wishes and its hopes for their success.

Which administration then, may we look upon as most clearly indicating the popular will and opinion on this subject? Was General Taylor elected for the purpose, among other things, of opposing the spread of *popular institutions and enlarged liberty* through the world? Did the American people wish to express their disapproval of the last administration for what they said and done in favor of these movements? Or, must we conclude that the present administration, in taking this strange step, have stepped beyond the policy indicated by the people in their election; and must, therefore, be held accountable not only for the act, but for the spirit which prompted it?

Whatever may be said in answer to these questions, one thing is very clear. The steamship United States, converted into a frigate, belonged to the German government by a purchase consummated long ago. She was received at one of our navy-yards, by permission of our government, to have some necessary repairs and changes made upon her—an act of national courtesy which has not occurred in this case for the first time: and Mr. Clayton might as well attempt to stop the sailing of an English frigate from the harbor, because he thought she would be employed by that government in offensive operations against the Danes.

It is possible that Mr. Clayton *volunteered* this act for the purpose of conciliating the great powers of Europe opposed to political change; because it could be *safely done* against a new power, as yet without a navy, and consequently without the ability to come in conflict with our own. If such prudential motives did influence him, he seems to have overlooked the important fact that our commercial intercourse with Germany has been and will be worth vastly more to us than that with all the other powers named together. It is a little singular that such journals as the London Times, Chronicle, &c., which have scouted at the political movements in Europe, and ridiculed every attempt of the oppressed people to enfranchise themselves, are the very ones which expressed such profound satisfaction at the election of Gen. Taylor as an evidence of reaction in this country in favor of what they call conservative principles. It is evident from the circumstance upon which we have been commenting that the present administration does favor such conservative principles as theirs, and will pursue a policy most in favor with such a class of thinkers—a policy which strikes hands with Austria and Russia in repressing popular movements towards free institutions, and turns the cold shoulder upon such new governments as that of Germany, struggling to establish itself, and with itself to establish popular rights, universal suffrage, and freedom of religion and of the press.

The first indications of a "foreign policy" may be found here. Whether a German government is established, or falls altogether, General Taylor's administration have shown upon what principles they intend to act. They are principles in strict accordance with the old federalism of 1797, in favor of a *strong government* at home and abroad, and regarding with dislike and contempt the proposition that the source of all power is in the people, and that government is for the benefit of the governed, and not of the governors.

FRIEND MILLETT.—How are we to understand the basis of the notice for our County Convention? Are we to go back to 1840, '41, or '48? Do we go to the September vote, or November? I ask this from the fact that we do not know just what is wanted.

Yours truly, D.

The Presidential vote of 1849 is the basis, friend D. A proposal was made to the County Committee to adopt a later vote as a basis, but they preferred the vote of '40, as that was the basis first established. The question is left to the Convention, we believe, to decide the future basis of representation, if they deem it proper to act on it.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the town of Paris, holden at the Town House in said town on Saturday, the 23d June, 1849, agreeably to previous public notice, the meeting was organized by appointing Stephen Emery, Chairman, and Charles H. Crocker, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman to be the choice of two delegates to represent said town in the State Convention to be holden at Portland on the twenty-eighth instant for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported by the Democratic Party for the office of Governor of Maine at the ensuing election,—

The meeting made choice of Amerika Thayer and Hiram Hubbard as their delegates, by a unanimous vote.

After the delegates were chosen, B. C. Cummings, Esq. moved that said delegates be instructed to cast their ballots in the State Convention, for the Hon. John Hubbard as the candidate for Governor.

Whereupon William K Kimball, Esq., offered by way of amendment the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention has full confidence in the democracy, integrity and ability of Dect. John Hubbard of Hallowell, and Hon. John Halgdon of Hallowell.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby expresses its full and unanimous preference for the Hon. John Hubbard as candidate for Governor.

The question being taken on said amendment, the same was rejected; whereupon the original motion made by Mr. Cummings was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kimball, Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Oxford Democrat.

STEPHEN EMERY, Chairman.
CHAS. H. CROCKER, Secretary.

☞ We trust our readers will excuse the mechanical appearance of the Democrat this week. The extremely warm weather on Thursday last melted down the Roler with which we ink the type, and we were obliged to use an old one we had thrown aside sometime since as useless, or else issue no paper. We hope to obtain a new one before our next number goes to press.

DROWNED.—We learn that Mr. Nathan Coy of Oxford, was accidentally drowned one day last week. He was washing sheep in the river with his son, when the young man got beyond his depth, and the father in endeavoring to assist him lost his own life.

☞ We are informed that two or three Irishmen, employed on the line of the Rail Road between South Paris and Mechanic Falls, lost their lives last week from effects of the excessive heat and imprudently drinking cold water.

☞ Dates from Tampico to June 5th, state that ten thousand Goyeon Indians are within four leagues of Tampico, and the inhabitants expected to be attacked by them. The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, which was lying off Tampico, had been in communication with the U. S. Consul.

ANOTHER WEEK'S NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Europa arrived in Boston on Wednesday morning last, bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe.

There is nothing as yet very decisive in regard to the revolutionary movements on the Continent. The new French Assembly is fully organised, and its proceedings will be watched with much interest.

On the 1st instant, the assembly proceeded to ballot for officers. M. Dupin, senior, was elected President, having received 156 votes more than any other candidate. M. Ledru Rollin stood next on the list. Six Vice Presidents and six Secretaries were also elected.

On the 2d, the new President was inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies. The decree of the President, appointing the ministry, was then read.

The message of President Bonaparte—his first message to the Republic—was not delivered till Wednesday. It abounds in declarations of good intentions and fair promises of social restoration and improvement. He suggests some plans in regard to agricultural schools, model farms, banks of aid and assurance, the dispersion of the town population into villages, and the deliverance of the land from its burdens,—the feasibility of which is somewhat doubtful.

The Constitution of the German Empire was published on the 30th ult. It is very long, containing more than 196 paragraphs. The Imperial Government is to consist of a President of the Empire and a Council of Princes. The dignity of the Presidency is united to the crown of Prussia. The Diet is to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The members of the Senate are to be appointed one half by the Government and the other by the Legislature in each State. The Senators are chosen for six years. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen for four years. Electoral Districts are to be formed in every State. Every independent German who has attained his 25th year, may be an Elector, and if he has attained his 30th year, and has been for three years citizen of a State he is eligible to be a Deputy. The primitive voters choose the Electors who name the Deputies.

"The voters are to be divided into three sections, according to the amount of direct taxes they pay to the state, and in such a manner that each section pays one third of the whole amount of the taxes paid by all the primitive electors of the district. The first class of primitive voters consists of those who pay the highest tax, the second class consists of those who pay the tax which is the one lower than the first, and the third class consists of those who pay the lowest tax. Every class chooses one-third of the number of electors. Whoever wishes to exercise the right of voting must, at the time the election takes place, be citizen in the electoral district, and have resided there for at least three years. He must also, if required, prove that he is not in arrear with payment of the state taxes. The voting is to be public, and an absolute majority of the voters will be required."

"At nearly the same time as the publication of the project of an imperial constitution, the King of Prussia published a decree, enacting a new electoral law for Prussia. The provisions of this new law so closely resemble those of the proposed electoral law for the central house of representatives, as to render it unnecessary to detail them. The new second chamber is to consist of 350 deputies, to be returned by the several districts into which Prussia is divided.—Appended to the law is an ordinance, ordering the elections of voters to choose the members of the second chamber to take place on the 17th of July, and summoning the Prussian Parliament to meet on the 7th of August."

There is little news of importance from the seat of war in Holstein. The Danish blockade is strictly enforced. The Danish Minister of Marine has issued an order, directing all possible attention to be shown to the officers and crews of a division of the Russian fleet, which is to be stationed in the Great Belt and neighboring waters, and which is to render such assistance to the Danes as is consonant with the instructions received by Admiral Lazareff, its commander. The Danish Admiralty Courts have already condemned several German vessels, and they have likewise condemned several neutral vessels, among which are one or two English, for breaking the Danish blockade.

Accounts from the revolutionized countries of Central Germany, are of an unfavorable nature. Vagabonds of various nations traverse the districts in all directions. Bavarian marauders go about searching after their officers, who are, if found, escorted to Rastadt. People of wealth and station are fast emigrating from Baden and the Bavarian Province of Rheinpfalz.

The Provisional Government of Baden has published, in their official Gazette, an *epitome former* "Appeal to the Democrats in France."—The noble minded French are told, what they know already, that universal democracy is to rule over the whole of Europe (without the artificial barriers of nations, &c.)—that warfare between the principle and the kings must be fought bravely,—that the people of Hesse, Nassau, Wurtemberg, Franconia, and Thuring are ready to thrust themselves upon the hirelings of monarchy. The Cologne Gazette announces that the troops of Electoral Hesse have refused to march against the insurgents of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Deutsche Zeitung of the 5th instant, states that instructions have been transmitted from Berlin for the Prussian troops, which are encamped at Kreuznach. These troops are to cross the frontier of the Palatinate for the purpose of taking the fortress of Landau.

Accounts from Hamburgh of the 5th inst. state that on the 31st ult. the Prussians, under Prince Salm-Salm, were surprised and defeated at Aarhuus by the Danish hussars. The prince was captured, having sustained serious wounds, with several other officers. The Prussian troops had many killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; they also lost 15 horses. The Danes had nine killed and twelve wounded.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, under date of Vienna, Saturday, June 2, says—"Most probable Monday (the 4th) will be an eventful day for Austria, as it is reported that a general attack is to be made on the Hungarians on that day. The Ast Deutsche Post states that Baron Jellachich has been taken prisoner by the Hungarians. The Kolner Zeitung has some details of the late battle at Trentshen, in which the Imperialists were forced to retreat over the Waag, in the direction of Tyrnau.—The combat is stated to have lasted nine hours. The Imperialist commanders were Gen. Haynau and Gen. Vogel. The Hungarians were under the command of General Danneberg. Their huzzars were a source of great annoyance and loss to the retreating Austrians. Another battle is expected to take place upon the same spot, for the Russians, under General Rudiger, are advancing from Jaroslow to Trentshin. A violent cannonade has been heard in the direction of Raab, and it is supposed a battle has been fought near that town.

The Berlin Correspondent of the London News says that a body of Russian troops last 8000 of their number in the mountains while endeavoring to penetrate into Hungary, and the remainder would have shared the same fate had not the Hungarian Hussars lost their way in the defiles of the mountains.

Kossuth's estimate of the total number of the Hungarian armies now in the field is 400,000. Their artillery consists of 408 pieces, mostly 12 and 18 pounders. It is in this arm of warfare that the Hungarians are most deficient. The Russians have 1000 pieces of artillery. A rumor prevailed that the Russians had been defeated by Dembinski at Jordanow. It was added that the routed army lost all their baggage.

The Gazeta Polska states that the Emperor, previous to his departure, convoked the Russian and Polish Bishops at St. Petersburg and addressed them in an impressive and severe manner, warning them of innovations and the fatal tendency of the age, assuring them that he would use the whole of his power "to stem the tide of infidelity and insurrection."

It was considered among the best informed in the political circles of Paris, that a war with Austria was imminent and inevitable.

The London Times intimates that a "practical and gradual" parliamentary reform is contemplated by the present ministers.

HASTINGS STRICKLAND, Esq., democrat, was on Tuesday last elected Representative from Bangor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Paine as Marshall of this State, by a majority of 85 votes. Thus Taylorism has effectually "caved in" in Bangor.

Accounts from Calais, of 22d inst., state that the thermometer ranged at 96 degrees in the coolest places to be found. No rain has fallen there since the first week in April. Fires have been raging in every direction, and more than six million acres of timber land have already been destroyed in that part of Maine and New Brunswick.

The Sultan of Turkey is progressing in the scheme of improvement that he has adopted. He has planned a system of railroads, undertaken a system of primary instruction, and is encouraging also the cultivation of the Turkish language and literature by every means and especially by offering prizes for the best translations of their standard works in ancient and modern literature.

Minnesota was duly organized as a Territory by proclamation of Governor Ramsey, dated 1st June.

☞ Dates from Fort Kearney to the 27th of May have been received at St. Louis. Much sickness continued among the California emigrants in the vicinity of the fort. A number of emigrating parties were breaking up in consequence of dissensions among the members and the difficulties attending the journey.

From Fort Child's information is received that 5000 are returning. There is great distress on the Plains.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.—The claims already presented to the Commissioners exceed $10,000,000, and more are constantly coming. Congress voted $3,500,000 in liquidation of the whole—a sum more than sufficient, in the opinion of persons who have looked into the matter, to pay all just claims. The decision of the board on particular cases will not be promulgated as each case is determined upon—but will be kept secret till the end of the commission—two years hence, or more. The present session of the board will continue, probably, to July, when it will adjourn over to November.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

☞ The London Times, in commenting upon the late disturbances in Canada—has the following paragraph:

"The rebels of 1837 were patriotic and honorable men compared with their present opponents. The former fought for free and equal institutions; the latter for the ascendancy of a nation and a race. The true rebels are those of 1849, and now show how unfit they ever were to govern, by rebelling themselves the moment they cease to be paid for obedience."

THE NEW ORLEANS INUNDATION.—Papers from New Orleans, of the 12th, state that the water in the inundated district was rapidly subsiding. It was full six inches lower than its highest mark. The river has also commenced falling more rapidly. The crevasse at Tunis has been closed. The work occupied eighteen days.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Washington Union estimates that of the members of the next Congress to be chosen hereafter, forty will be of the Democratic party, and twenty-four of the Whig party. The Tribune "guesses" that the result will be somewhat different—viz: thirty-two Democrats to thirty-three Whigs. The members elect consist of seventy-two Democrats, eighty-three Whigs and ten Free Soilers.

We guess the estimate of the Union will not prove far from correct.

At the caucus holden at Rumford on Saturday last, Lyman Rawson, Esq., and Gen. Alvan Bolster were selected as delegates to the State Convention. Both Hubbard men.

Wm. Frost, Theodore Russell and John Mastin were chosen delegates to the Senatorial and County Conventions.

FROM MEXICO.—Accounts from Mexico to the 23d ult. have been received. The war in the Sierra is still raging, although one of the chiefs of the insurrection had surrendered to government. In various parts of the Sierra Gorda, hitherto free from commotion, there has been a general rise of Indians. The whites were emigrating in great numbers and taking refuge in San Luis Potosi. In some other districts the Indians continue their ravages.

The project of uniting the two oceans, by a railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, has been adopted by the Senate, and is now before the Chamber of Deputies.

The Minister of Finance has submitted a project to Congress, by which permission may be granted to foreign vessels calling at any of the Mexican ports to ship passengers and merchandise, under certain custom house regulations.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Mazatlan, says that great excitement prevails there and throughout Mexico, on the subject of the California Gold Mines.—Large parties are proceeding thither from all parts of the country. He thinks it will require a force of at least 10,000 troops to preserve order in California, owing to the large number of foreigners that will be collected there. Some Mexicans have proceeded there for the avowed purpose of taking possession of the country.—Gen. Smith's proclamation, interdicting all except American citizens from digging at the gold mines, is entirely disregarded.

☞ Hon. J. C. Calhoun has written a letter in reply to an invitation to attend the California Railroad Convention at Memphis. While he acknowledges it one of the greatest projects of the age, commercially, and politically, he takes the ground that before the South *finally decides* upon its course in the matter, they must know whether or not slavery is to be excluded from the territory through which it passes—must know how they are to stand in reference thereto "and the rest of the Union," before they "spend millions in railroads, in addition to what they have already done."

Ordinance of 1787. The freemen of the Western Reserve in Ohio have resolved upon commemorating this year, for the first time, the anniversary of the passage of that celebrated ordinance of Mr. Jefferson, to which they owe so much of their prosperity and dignity.

The Philadelphia Ledger states, from the record, that during the cruise of the U. S. ship Independence, which sailed from Boston August 29, 1846, and returned to Norfolk a few weeks since, FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE LASHES were given to the crew. This is a national shame and disgrace—nay, such barbarous and disgrace Russia, or the Hottentots.

☞ The New York city democratic general committee have held a meeting, and passed resolutions with the object of harmonizing the two sections of the party. The resolves were reported by B. F. Butler; they touch Tayloism in its tender points, look to a perfect union of the democracy for its overthrow, and approve Senator Benton's course in appealing to the people of Missouri against the instructions of the legislature.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—There was deposited at the Mint, says the Philadelphia Sun of the 7th, yesterday afternoon, about $10,000 worth of gold. Of the amount, all excepting $5000 recently arrived in the Lexington, at New York, and the remainder at Portland, Maine. That which arrived at Maine was in solid lumps, as though the ore had been smelted by some great convulsion of nature. It is a deep rich yellow in color.

SINGULAR CASES OF "CHOLERA."—An eminent medical practitioner of Petersburg, Va., was recently called to attend a lady in Chesterfield, the messenger informing him that she was attacked by cholera. He promptly assisted to relieve her pains by bringing into the world a smart boy. At Richmond the faculty were called upon to relieve a lady, marked as a victim of the cholera, and the result was the birth of twins, and the rapid recovery of the sick lady. Both instances exemplify the folly of the insane fear which turns every attack of disease into cholera.

☞ The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that Postmasters have a right to charge letter postage for newspapers marked with the initials of the names of persons sending them—also that the State Courts have no jurisdictions in such cases.

☞ By the way, we are sorry to learn that Gen. Taylor's plantation is entirely covered with water, and abandoned by his overseers and slaves.—[Whig Paper.

Which? The one in Washington, or the one in Mississippi?—ask the N. Y. Globe.

☞ At Gloucester, Simeon Marchant has a cat which has nursed and brought up a litter of young foxes. They are two months old, yet she watches over them with the greatest fondness, and they repay it in kind, though if any other cat is thrown into their kennel they tear it in pieces. Madam Puss is so fond of her foxy bargain that she treats her own offspring with indifference.

Madam Puss is very like General Taylor, who treats the "originals" with disdain, and bestows all his fondness upon his "foxy bargain," the whigs.

The "Taylor and free soil" printer in Greenfield, Mass., advertises a runaway apprentice, with a picture of a negro and a bundle on his back—just as though he had escaped from some southern plantation.

TRUTHFULNESS.—Of all happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in the house. All comfort is gone when suspicion has once entered; when there must be reserve in talk, and reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place generous confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is strong reason to doubt the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible; and avoid disgracing their poor child where there is any chance of his cure by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and assiduous help, as if he were suffering under some disgusting bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will become duly grateful for the treatment. If the endeavor fails, means must of course be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then, as I have said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone.

I fear that, from some cause or another, there are but few large families where every member is truthful. Where all are wholly reliable, in act and word, they are a light to all eyes, and a joy to all hearts. They are a public benefit, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are privately blessed, within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within, their home and their hearts have the security of rectitude and the gladness of innocence. If we do but invoke wisdom she will come and multiply such homes in our land.—[Household Education.

NEWSPAPERS.—There are in N. England, 359; about 80 in Boston. Of the circulation, we can give but a rough estimate. It will exceed, no doubt, 800,000—perhaps reach a million, weekly. The Traveller alone circulates about as many weekly as were circulated by all the papers in New England in 1795; and the daily circulation of the Boston papers is not far from 50,000—the whole weekly circulation of 1795. The whole number issued weekly by all the Boston papers, will exceed 600,000.

The number of persons employed, directly, by the Boston newspapers, is about 600, including editors, clerks, compositors, pressmen, carriers, &c. Large numbers besides are employed indirectly. Steam is used in running the presses to the extent probably of 50 horse-power. Not less than 20 tons of paper are consumed weekly, to supply the Boston papers, and in the manufacture of this about 75 hands are employed, besides water power in driving engines, equal to 300 horse-power.—[Traveller.

ON A "HEAL."—Late yesterday afternoon, says the Boston Times, two gentlemen and three ladies, well dressed, were seen coming down Washington Street in a tolerably happy fix, which enabled them to cut a broad, though not remarkably straight, swath along the pave. On arriving at Brown's corner of Washington and State Streets they somehow got their arms unlocked, and lookers-on seemed to enjoy somefun in seeing them alternately "hook on" and unhook now woman to woman, then man to man, and, finally getting into a most *irregular* snarl, which they didn't get out of, until, in front of the old State House, they swung to and consulted with a "steady" lamp-post for a few minutes. They then "took off" again regularly "hooked," but a most irregular gait, up Court Street; but further of their progress in navigation, the document is silent.

☞ Baker, in his work upon the Microscope, observes: "It is common in summer time for the water that stands in ditches, to appear sometimes of a greenish, and sometimes of a reddish color, which upon examination with the microscope, is entirely owing to infinite millions of animalcules crowded together on the surface of it, and giving it such appearance. The water that drains from dunghills, and is of a deep brown color, is so thronged with animalcules that it seems to be alive, and must be diluted with water before they can be sufficiently separated to distinguish their various kinds.

☞ The public debt of France is *fifteen hundred millions of dollars* and is rapidly increasing. The debt of England is *four thousand millions*. Neither country will get out of debt.

Remedy for Bronchitis.

MR. S. W. FOWLE—Dear Sir: There are so many quack medicines at the present time, and each one has more or less certificates from real or imaginary individuals, that I have for some time had doubts of the propriety of giving any testimony in favor of your medicine. But being assured that I have been benefitted by its use, and feeling satisfied that by giving in my testimony in regard to its medical qualities, I may, perhaps, be the means of saving some one similarly afflicted, I therefore cheerfully add my testimony in favor of the medicines that I know has done me great good. I have been afflicted with the Bronchitis for a number of years, and by use of a couple of bottles of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

I am happy to say that I am almost free from the above troublesome disease.

If this should be the means of saving even one of my fellow beings from that most troublesome and painful disease, (Bronchitis) I shall be fully paid for my trouble in writing the above communication.

Respectfully yours,
B. COVERT, Vocalist,
Firm of Covert & Dodge.

We take pleasure in transferring the above certificate of Mr. Covert, in favor of curative properties of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to our columns. Mr. Covert (of the firm of Covert & Dodge, vocalists) have been long and favorably known in this city and vicinity as a vocalist of rare attainments. We have watched with painful anxiety his declining health from the disease of which he speaks and have almost despaired of his recovery—yes, to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, he is now, greatly to our surprise, enjoying most excellent health. [New Eng. Washingtonian, Boston.

☞ None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 3w8

More Cures of Seated Consumption!

Important Testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

DR. BRADLEE—SIR—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you, if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from

FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!

—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we firmly believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

SACO, Me., May 25, 1845.

DR. BRADLEE—DEAR SIR—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for Diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most CERTAIN REMEDY for such diseases with which I am acquainted.

Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK T. STORER, M. D.

D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington st., sole Agent for the United States and British Provinces.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. K. HAMMOND, the only agent in Paris.

June 19, 1849. 4w7—opt DFBB

For all kinds of goods suited to those who are providing Outfits for California, from Clothing to a six-barrelled Revolving Pistol, Oak Hall, Boston, seems to keep the lead, as the cheapest and greatest place in the Union. It is also unrivalled for every variety of Furnishing Goods for Travelers. Gentlemen who stay at home, Oak's Clothing, &c., &c. See the advertisement in another column. 3m48

BRIGHTON MARKET,

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1849.

At Market, 559 Beef Cattle, 14 pairs Working Oxen, 57 Cows and Calves, 1600 Sheep and Lambs, 250 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle, prices declined from last week. Extra, $6,75; first quality, $6,50; second, $6,00; third, $5,75; fourth, $5,50.

Working Oxen—Sales at $7, 90, 100, 105.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $19, 23, 27, 31, 33.

Sheep and Lambs—$1,25, 2,00, 2,50, 3,00.

Swine—5 to 7. Retail 6 1-2 to 7 1-2. Spring Pigs 7 1-2. Retail 9 to 10.

DEATHS.

In Harrison, 20th inst., George Bolster, trader, son of Capt. G. Bolster of this town, aged 24.

Public Notice.

BY order of the Postmaster General public notice is hereby given that Proposals for supplying this Office with the Mail from the South Paris Office, daily, from the 1st of July, 1849, to the 30th of June, 1853, inclusive, Sundays excepted, will be received by the subscriber until Saturday, the 30th inst., at five o'clock P. M.

The Mail to leave this Office at such hour as may best convene the people within this delivery, and to arrive at 70 minutes past 12 M.

Proposals to be made in writing, in the usual form of Mail bids, with proper sureties.

G. WASHINGTON MILLETT, P. M.

POST OFFICE, June 25, 1849.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their May Term, 1849.

THE undersigned, one of the Proprietors of Letter B, in said County, would respectfully represent, that the County road as located and as altered by a return of an alteration in the year 1848, from Abner's Mills in Letter B, to the settlement on the Magalloway River, is impassable at all times for any reasonable expenditure for roads "safe and convenient for the public and that the same should be discontinued from Abner's, in the opinion of your Petitioner, so far as may be located with great propriety from the settlements on the Magalloway River; they being the only inhabitants particularly interested in and liable to the Statute labor on said Road, and from thence to the State line leading New Hampshire, near the town of Errol in said State of New Hampshire; and your Petitioner would further show that the Hon. Board should take the subject matter of this Petition into consideration, that upon view of the premises said Board may direct Surveyors to said New Hampshire Line meaning to direct your attention, to such route as you may deem proper, or as may be expedient, and after due notice given to all interested, and after viewing premises, if deemed feasible, your Petitioner asks you to locate the same, and direct the same to be recorded and so much of the same as is out of Town you may view a proper, and as in duty bound, &c.

FRANKLIN SMITH.

May 5, 1849.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1849.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at John L. Bridgham's Inn in said Letter B, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route described in the petition, and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will proceed to hearing the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon to be published in The Advertiser, a public newspaper printed at Augusta by the Printers to the State, six weeks successively, and in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris in said County, three weeks successively, the first of said publications to be at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

3w8 Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on *Friday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, at the Store of E. W. Mallock in Paris in said County, all the right in equity of redemption which

AMERICA BISBEE,

of said Paris, has in and to the following Real Estate situated in said Paris, to wit: Part of Lot numbered twenty-seven in the sixth Range of Lots in said Paris, and being the premises wherein the said Bisbee now lives, the same being subject to a mortgage given to Simeon Cummings bearing date October 20th, 1841, to secure the payment of certain notes therein described, recorded with Oxford Records Book 62, page 414, reference being had to said Records for further description. E. W. CLARK, Dep. Sheriff.

Paris, June 21st, 1849. 3w8

Sheriff's Sale.

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Paris, June 21st, 1849. 3w8

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue, on *Wednesday, the first day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, at the Store of Thompson & Swasey in Canton in said County, all the right which

JACOB M. STUBBS,

of said Canton, has in equity to redeem all and any part of the Real Estate which was conveyed to him by Hosea Benson by deed dated the twenty-seventh day of December, 1847, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 84, pages 4, 5 & 6, the whole premises constituting the late homestead farm of said Hosea Benson, in said Canton, a part whereof is under mortgage to Simeon Brett, and there is also a mortgage from said Stubbs to said Benson on one undivided half of said farm. Reference is had to said records for a more particular description of the premises. JESSE DREW, Dep. Sheriff.

Canton, June 21, 1849. 3w8

MEN WANTED

—TO TRAVEL AS AGENTS FOR THE—

HISTORY OF THE

MEXICAN WAR.

THE subscriber has in press and will shortly publish, the History of the Mexican War, with Biographical Sketches of the lives of Generals TAYLOR, SCOTT, WORTH, WOOL, TWIGGS, QUITMAN, and several others of the most distinguished officers. Illustrated by numerous engravings and Portraits.

BY JOHN FROST, L. L. D.

A number of enterprising and intelligent men of good character, are offered profitable employment, in circulating by subscription the above Work, in the State of Maine. The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the subscriber post paid.

This Work will never be sold in the Bookstores, but exclusively by Agents at a reasonable and uniform price.

H. MANSFIELD,
Bookseller and Publisher,
June 19.—2m* 134 York St., New Haven, Conn.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL B. GURNEY, of Norway, County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1848, made and executed to the undersigned a mortgage deed of that date, (to secure the payment of a certain note therein described,) and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 75, page 504, reference to which deed is hereby had and to the deeds therein referred to for a description of the premises thereby mortgaged. And whereas, the conditions of said mortgage deed have been broken, by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage, in accordance with the Statute in such cases made and provided. E. L. CUMMINGS.

Paris, June 14, 1849 3w7

Mill for Sale.

A NEW SAW, SHINGLE, and LATH MILL for sale on very favorable terms. Said mill is situated in Norway, near the new county road to Waterford, 9 miles from Norway Village and 4 miles from Waterford Upper Village. Two hundred and fifty thousand of lumber is cut annually in the saw mill, and eight hundred thousand shingles in the shingle mill. For further particulars, enquire of Darius Holt, 2d, on the premises, or of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

June 1st, 1849.—opt f 7 Norway Village.

TO FARMERS AND DAIRY-MEN.

ANTHONY & EMERSON'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING ROTARY CHURN, PATENTED JAN. 9, 1849.—In bringing this effectual and simple Churn into use, the proprietors, feeling confidence in its capabilities, do not hesitate to pronounce it the best Churn ever offered to the public. This Churn is on exhibition at the agency,

54 BROAD STREET, UP STAIRS, BOSTON.

And in order to convince the incredulous and satisfy the curious, at TWELVE O'CLOCK DAILY,

A CHURNING WILL BE MADE.

The public are invited to call and examine the machine, and see its utility tested. It combines the following valuable qualities:

1st. It produces butter in less time than any other Churn, making it and gathering it from sweet milk in from three to eight minutes, and from cream in much less time.

2d. It produces more butter from the same amount of milk or cream, than the ordinary method, as it does its work in a more thorough and scientific manner.

3d. It is the cheapest and most convenient Churn ever invented, involving the true philosophical principles of butter-making.

4th. New milk, after being churned, is sweet and suitable for family use.

5th. Instead of feeding the calf with milk direct from the cow—churned sweet milk will answer every purpose. By this process, the butter is profit.

We offer it upon the following terms:—If the Churn does not prove as recommended, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded.

We have constantly on hand and for sale, five different sizes, $3, $4, $5, $6, and $12, capable of churning, at one time, 1 3-4, 3 1-2, 5 1-2, 10, and 20 gallons of milk or cream. Also, Churns of any size to order.

Exclusive county rights to manufacture and sell in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, for sale at about the rate of one hundred dollars for each 10,000 inhabitants.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. for cash, is allowed to the trade.

All orders, *postage paid*, addressed to the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.

JONES & CURTIS,
54 Broad street, (up stairs,) Boston.
May 28, 1849. 6m4

IRON FOUNDRY,
AND
STOVE WORKS,
STEEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,
BROWN & Co., PROPRIETORS.

OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE Summer Session of this School will commence on Monday the 4th day of June next, and continue eleven weeks.

INSTRUCTORS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, PRINCIPAL.
AARON YOUNG, JR., INSTRUCTOR IN NATURAL SCIENCE.
Miss ZILPAH W. BALEER, ASSISTANT.
Miss FRANCES WADSWORTH, TEACHER OF MUSIC AND DRAWING.
WILLIAM A. RUST, M. D., LECTURER ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

TUITION—$1,75, 2,50, 4,00, 4,50.

BOARD, in families for males, $1,70; females, $1,25 per week.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The recent accession, to the Institute, of the extensive Collection of Dr. Young, and the engagement of his services as Instructor in Natural Science, will be hailed, by the friends of the Institution, with entire satisfaction. A neat and commodious Laboratory and Lecture room is fitting up, also rooms for the deposite of Cabinet of Minerals, Shells, Plants, &c., embracing several thousand specimens.

During the ensuing Session for announcing the first Monday of June, 1850, a Course of about Fifty Lectures will be given on the Botany of Maine.

For particulars apply to Hon. Stephen Emery, President of Trustees, or to the Principal.

South Paris, April 27, 1849. 6w1

Window Sash!

3000 LIGHTS of WINDOW SASH, from 7x9 to 11x16, glazed and unglazed, for sale by E. B. HUMPHREY.

North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. tf 69

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NORWAY, MAINE.

Interesting to Ladies.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,

AT THE

FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF

MRS. COLE & CO.,
South Paris,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING BONNETS

and other goods, consisting in part of

FLORENCE DEVAN, CORDID, MILAN, BRUNSWICK, COBURG, BIRD'S EYE, KEDAL, PUZZLE BRAID, and other BONNETS.—Also, a full stock of

Misses' and Childrens' Bonnets.

Together with a choice selection of new and fashionable

RIBBONS, FLOWERS

and other articles in the Millinery line.

Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Trimming Bonnets.

May 14, 1849. #81

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S

DIRECT APPEAL

TO

All Purchasers of Shawls

AND

SILK GOODS

IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES!

The Proprietors of the well known

Silk and Shawl Store,
NO. 2 MILK STREET,

A FEW STEPS FROM WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON,

Have received, per late arrivals from Europe,

500 PACKAGES OF

New Shawls, Silks, Visites, Mantillas, &c.,

From which any Lady or Gentleman can make selection at the *very lowest wholesale prices*, by the single Shawl, Dress Pattern, or in larger quantities.

We have, at the present time, an incomparable assortment of

CASHMERE, BROCHE & VENISE

Long and Square Shawls,

in new and splendid patterns;

BLACK SILK SHAWLS,

Large size and best qualities;

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,

Plain, Damask, Figured, and richly Embroidered, of every quality and price.

THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,

In black and fancy colors;

PLAID, WOOL, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

Imported styles,—and also, choice patterns from the celebrated Bay State Mills.

Another such assortment of Shawls cannot be found elsewhere, and we offer every article fresh from the Manufacturer, at only one small profit over the cost of importation.

SPLENDID BROCADE FIGD SILKS,

Rich Cashmere Plaids and Corded Silks,

narrow, striped and plaited styles, in beautiful colors.

30 different kinds Of Black Silks,

with rich lustres, and made from pure boiled Silk. We urge as one great inducement, that all Silk Goods and Shawls found at our Establishment are *Full Sizes, Much Wider, and Better Qualities* than any other firm can offer, as we intend to know the make and history of every article sold on our counters. We have also,

Paris Visites, Mantillas, and Sacks,

In elegant new patterns, some of which are richly trimmed and embroidered. Also a good assortment of

BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS AND VELVETS,

which, like our Shawls and Silk Goods, are offered in large or small quantities, at prices that must be gratifying to the purchaser.

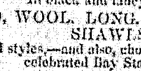
Every Stranger visiting Boston can examine our Stock with little trouble and no expense; and cannot know what constitutes a good assortment until they have visited the

Milk Street Silk and Shawl Store,
No. 2 Milk Street,

A few steps from Washington Street.

April 3. 1s 3m 48

Atlantic and St. L. Rail Road.



PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Depot at the foot of India Street daily, Sundays excepted, on and after April 23, 1849, till further notice, as follows:

Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Mechanic Falls for Portland at 11 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Lewiston Falls for Portland at 11.15 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

A Freight Train with a Passenger Car attached to it, will leave Mechanic Falls for Portland at 6 A. M. Leave Lewiston Falls for Portland at 6.00 A. M.—Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls, at 4.15 P. M.

The Company will not be responsible for Baggage to an amount exceeding $30 in value unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passage for every $500 additional value.

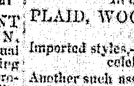
S. T. CORSER, Superintendent.

Portland, April 17, 1849.

The 7.30 A. M. train from Portland will connect at Lewiston with the Stages for Turner, Livermore, Wilton and Farmington; Canton, Peru and Dixfield; Monmouth, Winthrop and Augusta.

The 7.30 A. M. Train from Portland will connect at Mechanic Falls, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays with the Stages for Greene and Bethel; Brunford and Andover. The 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. trains will connect daily with Stages for Oxford, Norway, South Paris and Paris; West Minot and Buckfield. tf 63

Bold Washington.



THE subscriber respectfully announces his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased a handsome spirited fourth dark gray horse, called "Bold Washington," weighing fifteen hundred pounds, for the use of Mares the current season. He has also recently added to his Stable a beautiful horse colt.

The French Fox.

This horse is five years old; is of a buckskin color, black tail and mane and legs, with a black stripe on his back. He will stand at Bryant's Grange to Lewiston Falls, where they may be found Wednesdays, until 4 o'clock; thence to Mechanic Falls, where they may be found on Thursdays until 4 o'clock;—thence to Norway Village, where they may be found until 1 o'clock P. M. on Fridays; thence by South Paris to Paris Hill, where they may be found until 6 o'clock P. M.; thence to Butfield Village, where they may be found on Saturdays.

One of the subscriber's four horses may be found at Jackson Village, Sumner, on Fridays and Saturdays.

AMERICA FARRAR.

Buckfield, June 9, 1849 6

NEW MEDICINE.

DOCTOR MASTA'S

GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

For Bilious and Inflammatory Fevers, Indigestion, Chill Fevers, Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Cholic, Pain in the Stomach and Side, Heartburn, Perverted Appetite, Diarhœa, Dysentery, Impure Blood, and all Derangements of the Bilious System.

THE rapid sale of these Pills in many sections of the country where they have been circulated, is a sure evidence of their great value as a medicine for the diseases they are designed. No other medicine of the kind has given that general satisfaction as these Pills, considering the shortness of time since they were presented before the public for trial.—Hundreds of persons throughout the New England States, the State of New York, and the Canadas, have already pronounced them to be the best family medicine they have ever used. It is the general opinion of all who have used them themselves and seen their effects in their families, that they are the best operating cathartic they have ever taken, and proves the following advantages over all others.

1. They do not sicken and distress the stomach when taken. So little inconvenience, if any at all is felt after taking them, that it is hardly noticed that pills have been taken. Pills in general, composed as they are of nauseous, irritating and inflaming ingredients, distress and irritate the stomach in a high degree, seeming more to aggravate and deepen the disease than to remove it.

2. Their effect upon the bowels is equally unattended with distress. They operate with perfect ease and safety, causing no griping or any other painful sensation. With the greatest ease they evacuate the alimentary canal thoroughly, cleansing it of all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

3. They relieve costiveness and not increase it.—Pills as a general thing, instead of relieving, render this habit of the body more obstinate. The more they are taken the more it is confirmed. The reason is obvious. They move the bowels merely by the irritation they produce upon the membranes of the alimentary canal, and from this arise the uncomfortable consequences already alluded to. They are not composed of materials congenial to the system and in proper proportion to carry out the principle of purgation. Consequently they do not, and cannot, remove the cause of disease, but liable also in many cases to increase it. They operate too harshly, overacting and prostrating the vital energies of the system, upon which the resisting influence to disease are based. The reaction that follows this condition is a feverish excitement of the entire range of the alimentary canal, extending sympathetically by the agency of the nerves throughout the whole system. This deranges at once to a great degree the secretions of the liver, and other fluids, and in this manner constipation of the bowels becomes increased rather than relieved. A vast number of persons, who have taken dose after dose of various kinds of pills know this to be a fact, remaining ignorant, however, of the cause.

4. They are composed entirely of vegetables, the productions of this climate; carefully extracted and concentrated; not a particle of mineral, or any other poisonous ingredient forms their composition. Made of materials that are natural and simple, their combination being judicious and exact, their congeniality to the system is more certain. They are far superior to pills that have been in general use, milder, and more prompt, safer and more uniform in their operation. In using them no particular care is required. Persons may eat and drink as usual, (intoxicating drinks excepted) work or travel, or eat immediately after taking them. They are not made to carry out the old doctrine that the sick must be made sicker before they are cured.

☞ Every family who are in the habit of keeping medicines for their own convenience, should never be without these pills. After having once tried them and ascertained their good qualities, they would not be without them. Persons also who are in the habit of travelling much, and are often liable to be unwell, would also find them convenient to keep on hand.—Their operation is so easy and yet efficient, so easily dispensed with, without any inconvenience whatever, that they ought to form one of the indispensible items for the traveler's outfit.

☞ Try them and know for yourself whether these things are true that are said of them. The old saying is true where personal knowledge and experience is required, that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it." The first time you have occasion to need pills just give them a trial, and if in your opinion, they fail to do what is said of them, take the advantage of the following remedy.

All persons who may purchase a box of them, after taking one or two doses in accordance with directions should not be satisfied with them, the money paid will be refunded, or the charge for the same cancelled, by returning the box in a saleable condition, with the remainder of the pills. Agents selling them are requested to do the same.

To be had at all the principal stores in every town and village in the United States.

For sale by HUBBARD & STEVENS, Paris.

June 25, 1849. 1y7

New Millinery Establishment.

THE Ladies of Norway and vicinity are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to open our stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

This stock has been selected with much care, and will be offered on favorable terms. We shall have, at all times, a large assortment of

BONNETS,

of every variety; also,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, &c. &c.

Much attention will be given to

Altering, Bleaching and Pressing Bonnets,

which will be done in the most faithful manner, at a fair price.

MRS. M. J. SHATTUCK.

Rooms in Hathaway's Building, opposite Elm House.

Norway, May 28, 1849. tf 9

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

JONATHAN MOWER, Administrator of the estate of Martin Richards, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of the administration of the estate of said deceased, for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JEREMIAH HENLEY, of Albany, County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of April A. D. 1845, made and executed to the undersigned a mortgage of that date, to secure the payment of a certain note therein described, and recorded with the Oxford Records, Book 76, page 11, reference to which deed is hereby had and to the deeds therein referred to for a description of the premises thereby mortgaged. And whereas, the conditions of said mortgage deed have been broken, by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage, in accordance with the Statute in such cases made and provided. E. L. CUMMINGS.

Paris, June 6, 1849. 3w9

POETRY.

From the London Punch.

French and Roman Republicans.

AN ODE TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Louis Napoleon—I won't say that he
"Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat,"
But a Republic's President should be
Republican himself—I *will* say that.
When Rome shook off her priestly yoke,
What right had you to put your spoke,
I beg to ask you, in her common weal?
What ground had you for interference,
When of the Pope she made a clearance?
Pray, who call'd you with her affairs to deal?
The Romans may be right or wrong,
I don't care which, in turning Pius out,
And sending all the Cardinals along
With that good Pontiff to the right about;
But let them choose their form of government,
And what's the odds, so long as they're content?

Are you to cram down their reluctant gullets,
The kind of Constitution you think best,
By means of swords and bayonets and bullets?
Against such tyranny I must protest.
I really wonder you've the cheek
To talk about your *Republique*.
In dignity you merit an advance;
There is a post which you are fitter far
To fill than to be President of France;
Instead of that you ought to be the Czar,
The Roman people to coerce and menace,
You send your howitzers and bombs,
With Oudinot to play the modern Drenus—
What of this intervention comes?
Disgrace, defeat,—in point of fact,
Your troops got regularly whack'd.

How could they stand against a foe that sung
The *Marseillaise*, or fail to be
Taken aback dumfoundered, and unstrung,
Met *Mourir pour la Patrie?*
To chaunt such strains till they are hoarse,
The citizens of France must know their brothers
Of Rome, possess the right, of course,
As perfectly as any others;
Also to dance and caper at their pleasures,
Round Trees of Liberty in sportive measures;
In short their own Republic to enjoy,
So long as other folks they don't annoy.
All well for you, if France shall acquiesce
Quietly in her own stultification;
If not, you've got yourself into a mess,
From which I wish you happy extrication.

Sagacity of the Dog.—It is no uncommon thing for dogs who have been taken a great distance in carriages, to make their way home again, and that in a very short space of time.—A gentleman took a pointer dog in his carriage, to some shooting ground in Scotland more than two hundred miles from his house. Upon receiving some correction from his master, he left him, and made his way back to his kennel.

A friend of mine had a poodle dog remarkable for his sagacity, but very little under command. To keep him in better order, his master purchased a small whip, with which he corrected him once or twice during a walk. On his return, the whip was put on a table in the hall, and the next morning it was missing. It was soon afterwards found concealed in an outbuilding, and again made use of in correcting the dog. It was again lost, and again found hidden in another place. On watching the dog, who was suspected of being the culprit he was seen to take the whip from the hall table, and make off with it to another hiding place.—The Plough, Loom and Anvil.

Exploding the Cholera.—Somebody has discovered that sulphur is a specific for the cholera. Somebody else previously discovered that charcoal was a specific. It only remains for some one to discover that saltpetre is a specific, and by the compound, the pestilence will be blown sky high.

Some one looking at a rich man, said, "Poor man, he toiled night and day until he was forty, to gain his wealth, and he has been watching it day and night ever since, for his victuals and clothes."

A schoolmaster said to himself, "I am like a hone—I sharpen a number of *blades* but I wear myself in doing it."

Gold and silver are metals quite too heavy to be carried to heaven, but, in good hands, they may pave the way to it.

L. T. BOOTHBY,

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,

AND

AUCTIONEER.

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned would respectfully represent, that a County Road is much needed from the River Road near the dwelling house of Widow Deborah Hall, in Peru; thence on the most feasible route to the Great Falls in Rumford, crossing the Androscoggin river at the Bridge site, at or near the East of the Great Basin, to the County Road on the North side of the river to Swains' Hill, so called, passing near the dwelling house of Harrison Wyman in said Rumford; thence on the most practicable route to the County Road on the East side of Ellis river in the towns of Rumford or Andover. The undersigned would further represent, that a County Road is also needed from the above described Bridge site on the South Bank of the Androscoggin river to Putnam's Ferry in said Rumford.

We, your Petitioners, would therefore request the Commissioners to view said route or routes, and grant all, or such parts of our prayer, as they shall deem just and proper,—as in duty bound will ever pray.

Rumford, May 4th, 1849.

HIRAM HICKER & 4 others.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1849.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Widow Deborah Hall, in Peru, on Thursday the twelfth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of the towns of Peru, Rumford, Roxbury and Andover, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Peru, Rumford, Roxbury and Andover, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public Newspaper printed at Paris in the County of Oxford, the first of said publications, and one of the other notices, to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of

HOWE & CUSHMAN,

for the purpose of carrying on the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE,

In West India Goods & Groceries, Dry Goods, Hard Ware, CROCKERY WARE, &c. &c.,

at the old stand of Jeremiah Howe.

JEREMIAH HOWE,
DAVID N. CUSHMAN.

Norway, April 17, 1849. 4

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers have for the past week been receiving from Boston a large and splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season, which were purchased

FOR CASH

and consequently enables us to sell them

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists of most kinds of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as

MUSLIN DE LAINES, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, BARAGES, FIGD AND PLAIN SILKS, ALPACCAS, ALPINES, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Millinery Goods, such as

BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS, TAPE, TARETONS, MUSLINS,

Likewise, CARPETINGS, MATRESSES, FEATHERS, BED TICKINGS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

All of which were purchased at very low prices, and will be sold accordingly.

Wanted in Exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce.

Also, cash will be paid for

Wool, Wool Skins, Shipping Furs, Calf Skins, &c.

HOWE & CUSHMAN.

Norway, May 16, 1849. 4w3

NEW ARRANGEMENT & NEW SPRING GOODS AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. C. DENISON, C. P. TRUE & J. A. KENDALL

Having entered into a Co-partnership *for Mercantile purposes*, under the style of

DENISON, TRUE & KENDALL,

and having made large and commodious additions to the Store lately occupied by Denison & True, making it by far the

LARGEST STORE IN THE COUNTY!

would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are receiving by the *Daily Teams from Portland and Boston*, an

EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

particularly adapted to the Country Trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

either at Wholesale or Retail. And they would very respectfully renew their invitations to their old Customers, and at the same time solicit new ones to call and examine their stock, confidently assuring them that they shall not be disappointed.

Messrs. D. T. & K. intend to keep constantly on hand, and in particular for

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS,

every article kept in a VARIETY STORE. Among which may be found the following:—

ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Coatings and Satinets, Plain and Fancy Vestings, of all descriptions, together with a large assortment of Trimming Goods,

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAMS, Alpaccas, Mohair Lustres, Dress Silks, Printed Lawns, &c. &c.

BROWN and BLEACH'D SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, Denims, Waddings, Batting, Gloves, Laces, Edgings, Black Silk, Crapes and Fancy Shawls, and

White Goods of all descriptions.

They have also fitted up

BONNET ROOMS

Over NOYES & FRANCIS' STORE, where Bonnets are made and altered to order. Bonnet Ribbons and Trimmings of all kinds, together with a great variety of Fancy Goods, constantly on hand.

HATS, CAPS, CARPETING AND FEATHERS.

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY; WRITING, WRAPPING, and ROOM PAPERS.

Also a good assortment of

Hard and Crockery Ware, and Mirrors. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

CORN, FLOUR, NAILS, GLASS, LIME, PLASTER, IRON AND STEEL.

Sheet Lead, Zinc, Boot's Shoes and Leather, Lamp and Burning Oils, Paints, Oil and Brushes.

Also—*RAILROAD IRON* of all kinds bought and sold.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

WANTED—**20,000** lbs. WOOL; **100** Tons of RAGS, **10** Tons of BUTTER **10,000** Doz. EGGS, and PRODUCE of all kinds.

Norway, May 16, 1849. 4w3

BUCK & WESCOTT'S CLOTHING STORE

At South Paris.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the celebrated Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla—a genuine article.

Price—$1,00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5,00.

HUBBARD & STEVENS

Paris, March 16, 1849. 6w12 46

Bonnets and Fancy Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from Boston with a large and well selected assortment of Bonnets and Fancy Goods, which she will sell at the lowest prices.

Rooms at Mr. Wm. Newhall's.

SARAH R. MILLETT.

Paris, May 2, 1849. 4*

B. COY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

South Paris, Me.

MR. C. would inform the citizens of Paris and vicinity that he has taken rooms at the house of Artemas Bolster, Esq., where he will be found at all times, (except when absent on professional business,) ready to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with a call. He will also visit Norway Village and Hebron Academy, at the close of the winter term of the latter institution, for the accommodation of those who may wish to employ him.

Dr. C. has had a long experience in the practice of his profession, and flatters himself that he can perform all operations in a manner that will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Paris, March 16, 1849. 6m12

Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the celebrated Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla—a genuine article.

Price—$1,00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5,00.

HUBBARD & STEVENS

Paris, March 16, 1849. 6w12 46

DR. SPEAR'S

SO MUCH CELEBRATED

Indian Vegetable Medicines,

ARE Universally Acknowledged to be the Safest, Cheapest, and Most Effectual Remedies for the various Diseases of the human System, ever offered to the public. They can be relied on with confidence to cure all curable cases. Their action is immediate and thorough, eradicating disease in its worst forms. Thousands who have been pronounced incurable by their Physicians, yet have to testify to the virtues of these extraordinary preparations, having been restored to sound health by their use.

These Medicines are too well known to require an extended notice. Scarcely a village exists throughout New England, where living witnesses cannot be found to tell of their inestimable value.

We will name here some of the principal Medicines and their uses, referring the enquirer after health, to the "FAMILY PHYSICIAN," a work edited by Dr. J. S. Spear, where may be found a brief treatise on the origin and nature of the principal diseases which afflict humanity; directions how to preserve and restore health, together with many certificates from highly respectable persons, testifying to their healing virtues, and among the most important.—This book can be obtained of Dr. Spear's Agents gratis.

BALM OF LIFE, Nos. 1 & 2.—For Consumption, Incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, Debility, Nervous Affections, Phthisic, Asthma, Palpitation, Scrofula, &c.

CATARRH SNUFF.—For Consumption, Catarrh, Cough, Headache, &c.; this is a certain cure for Catarrh, and stronger than any other preparation for clearing the head in cases of Colds, &c.

The LIVERWORT PILLS, for the cure of a large class of diseases, a universal medicine. A trial of one box will satisfy the patient that they are the best purgative known. They remove the most severe colds, coughs, pains or fevers of whatever nature in a few hours.

SCROFULA SYRUP.—This is one of the most effectual agents in use for eradicating and purifying the system, whether of that direct or other disease, in its nature. It is a compound of seventeen ingredients, and is a purely vegetable character. For chronic and scrofula it is unequalled.

CELEBRATED MORTIFYING AND PESTILENCE FLUID, it would be unnecessary to say anything more than refer you to the certificates in the pamphlet.

GERMAN LOTION.—Has been instrumental in curing the Salt Rheum in many cases.

TONIC CORDIAL is one of the most powerful tonics ever discovered, as it gives the most female complaints to be cured.

WOMAN'S FRIEND, for the [illegible]

This is [illegible]

EYE WATER.—[illegible]

GRAVEL MIXTURE.—[illegible]

At the [illegible]

In Norway [illegible]

[illegible]

to the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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